

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

STATISTICS BY AGENCY

INTRODUCTION

The following group of tables shows statistics for each of the Executive Departments, the Career Service employees in the State Colleges, all employees in the Judiciary, and the Office of Legislative Services. Page 5 presents counts of employees by work schedule. In addition to full-time and part-time salaried employees who are paid a percentage of a full-time salary, some agencies employ seasonal or intermittent employees who are paid an hourly wage and employees on a “per diem” (daily) basis. A pie chart summarizes the totals for the entire State Government workforce.

Page 6 shows a similar breakdown for employees’ class of service. Again, we have included a pie chart to show the classification breakdown of the State Government workforce at a glance, but there is considerable variation in the proportion of career employees among the various agencies.

Page 7 presents a profile of the “average” State Government employee by agency. In addition to average age, length of service, and salary, we have also computed the median salary for each agency. The “average” or mean salary is the sum of all salaries divided by the number of salaries, while the median salary is the salary of the employee whose name appears at the exact middle of a list of employees sorted by salary, from the lowest to the highest. Most employees earn a salary that is below the average, because most jobs are at the lower levels of organizations. As a result, the median salary is usually lower than the mean or “average” salary. Some agencies have a median salary that approaches or exceeds the average; this may indicate a narrower or more uniform distribution of salaries, or a greater proportion of high-level employees in these agencies.

The table on Page 8 shows the distribution of State employees according to the source of funds from which they are paid. State Government organizations are funded from three basic sources: the General Fund, which is raised from general State revenues; Federal funds; and special purpose funds like the Property Tax Relief Fund and the Casino Revenue Fund. You will notice that, in addition to these three sources, two others are shown in the table: revolving funds and higher education funds. Revolving funds are funds that have been established from the General Fund at some point in time, but sustain themselves from year to year as the organizations that they support charge other State agencies for their services. Examples of organizations supported by revolving funds include the State Government Distribution Center and the Office of Information Technology. Higher Education funds represent a combination of appropriations from the General Fund, Federal funds, special purpose funds, and tuition receipts.

Page 9 lists other public sector employers whose employees are sometimes considered part of the State Government workforce. These agencies include public colleges and universities, agencies that operate across state borders, and various Commissions and Authorities that do not enter employee information into the Department of Personnel’s automated files. We have presented data collected by a telephone survey, and have included information on the source(s) of funds for each agency.